

## What are nouns?

A noun is a naming word. They are used to identify a person, place, object, animal or idea. There are several different types of noun; we most commonly use 'common nouns'.

**Common nouns** are the general names for people, places, objects or animals.

For example:

teacher

church

candle

gorilla

## What are proper nouns?

**Proper nouns** are different in that they name a **specific place, object** or **person**. They should also always start with a **capital letter**, such as:

Paris

London Eye

John Davis

**Months of the year, days of the week, some religious events** and **brand names** are also considered to be **proper nouns**.

1. Circle the **two nouns** in this sentence.

Due to a delayed bus, we arrived just as the band started performing.

2. Tick **four** boxes to show the **nouns** in the sentence below.

In December, Dave visited his uncle in Australia.



3. Write a sentence using the word visit as a **noun**. Do not change the word. Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

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4. Circle all of the proper nouns in the following sentences.

On sunday, I went to see my aunt at her house.

Last year, I went on holiday to belgium for two weeks.

At the weekend, we went to the cinema in town to see a new film.

**G1.1: Nouns**

5. Which sentence uses the underlined word as a **noun**?

Tick **one**.

Does your book fit in that bag? .....

When we saw the snow, we were very excited. ....

We train every Friday for rugby. ....

Will you help me with my homework? .....

6. Circle all of the proper nouns in the following extract.

sophie and simone are sisters, who live at 25 twinkl street in sheffield. simone's birthday is in march and she would like a hamster, which she will call fluffy.

7. In which sentence is the word light used as a **noun**?

Tick **one**.

My bedroom is light and airy. ....

I will light the candles on the birthday cake. ....

When I jumped on my bed, I accidentally broke my light. ....

My little brother has light blue eyes. ....

8. Complete the sentence with a **noun** formed from the verb object.

They raised an \_\_\_\_\_ about the plans for a large housing development nearby.



### What is a verb?

Verbs tell us the tense of the sentence. In fact, you cannot have a sentence without a verb.

Verbs can express **physical actions**, such as:

walk

drink

shout

cry

Verbs can express **mental actions**, such as:

think

guess

feel

consider

Verbs include '**to be**' and '**to have**'. For example:

I **am** the best singer in my class. We **had** a lovely time in France.

1. Circle the **four** verbs in this sentence.

There were lots of children playing on the beach, enjoying the sunshine and eating ice creams.

2. Circle two **verbs** in each of the sentences.

Miss Frost ate her toast before teaching the class.

I rushed into school after waking up late.

3. Circle the **verb** in each of the sentences.

My sister is a fabulous dancer.

We travelled to Germany for our holiday.

We were very early for the concert.

Every morning, we read our books.

4. Which sentence uses the word **back** as a verb?

Tick **one**.

I hurt my back when I fell. ....

Please come back soon. ....

We use our back door mostly. ....

I had to back away slowly. ....

5. Circle two **verbs** in each of the sentences.

Are you eating lunch with me today?

James finished his homework before playing football with friends.

6. Circle the **verb** in each of the sentences.

Please help me.

My hamster runs quickly on his wheel.

The snow is bright white.

Hamza was late for school again.

7. Circle the **four** verbs in this sentence.

When I was out with my nan, I noticed a large flock of birds circling in the sky before swooping down towards the field.

8. Which sentence uses the underlined word as a **verb**?

Tick **one**.

Will you visit me again soon? .....

I ate the sweets quickly so I didn't have to share. ....

Working together, we completed our homework in record time. ....

Please take your shoes off at the door. ....



## What is an adjective?

An adjective is a **describing word** that can either:

- come before a noun, for example: The pupils did some **remarkable** work;
- come after a form of the verb 'to be', for example: The pupils' work was **remarkable**.

Many adjectives have similar meanings but to varying strengths. For example:

big

large

huge

considerable

colossal

A **powerful adjective** choice can improve the effectiveness of a sentence and add meaning for the reader, such as:

I visited the **large** manor house with my grandmother.

I visited the **colossal** manor house with my grandmother.

1. Circle the four **adjectives** in the following sentence.

We visited a stunning building which had exquisite carvings on the great roof and many windows which were gleaming.

2. Circle all of the **adjectives** in the following sentences.

An immense earthquake shook the ground.

Running from their ruined homes, the people were petrified.

The calm worker tried to help despite the choking dust.

3. Complete the sentence below with a powerful **adjective** to describe **shock**.

As the film reached its dramatic conclusion, the crowd were \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Which sentence uses the word clear as an **adjective**?

Tick **one**.

The day was fine and clear. ....

Please clear your plates away. ....

The drive has been swept clear of snow. ....

The fever should clear within two days. ....

5. Choose the correct **adjective** to complete the sentence.

less            least            few            fewer

I have \_\_\_\_\_ money than my older sister.

6. Which sentence uses the underlined word as an **adjective**?

Tick **one**.

We always go swimming at the weekend. .....

Our new puppy is adorable. .....

Would you like to play football or hockey? .....

Wearing a beautiful dress, the bride entered the room. .....

7. Choose the correct **adjective** to complete the sentence.

more            most            greater            greatest

\_\_\_\_\_ of all, she wanted to change the subject.

8. Complete the sentence below with a powerful **adjective** to describe **happiness**.

As soon as we saw the waterslides, we felt \_\_\_\_\_.



## What is a conjunction?

A conjunction links two or more words, phrases or clauses together.

## What is a co-ordinating conjunction?

**Co-ordinating conjunctions** link two main clauses together as an equal pair to create a compound sentence. We usually remember these words using the acronym '**FANBOYS**'.

for      and      nor      but      or      so      yet

## What is a subordinating conjunction?

**Subordinating conjunctions** connect a subordinate clause, which cannot stand alone, and a main clause. You can remember some of the most useful subordinating conjunctions with the acronym '**I SAW A WABUB**'.

if                  since                  as                  when                  although  
while                  after                  before                  until                  because

1. Read the sentences below and circle all the **co-ordinating conjunctions**.

I like football but I do not like rugby because it is too rough.

Will you go swimming or would you rather go bowling on your birthday?

Jamal feels sick yet he needs to stay at school until his mum finishes work.

2. Insert a **subordinating conjunction** to show that Amal got out of the pool when the whistle was blown by the lifeguard.

Amal stayed in the pool \_\_\_\_\_ the whistle was blown by the lifeguard.

3. Circle the **conjunctions** in this sentence.

Although I know they are bad for me, I love sweets and eat them at least twice a week.

4. What is the word until in this sentence?

Tick **one** box.

I think we should wait **until** everyone is here.

an adverb .....

a preposition .....

a co-ordinating conjunction .....

a subordinating conjunction .....

5. Choose the **conjunction** which fits best into each of these sentences.

Use each conjunction **once**.

although      before      until

\_\_\_\_\_ I was excited, I couldn't help feeling a bit nervous too.

Don't go into the sea \_\_\_\_\_ the waves calm down.

\_\_\_\_\_ we go on holiday, we always pack our cases.

6. What is the word for in this sentence?

Tick **one** box.

Dale had lots of friends **for** he was a kind and cheerful boy.

an adverb .....

a preposition .....

a co-ordinating conjunction .....

a subordinating conjunction .....

7. Read the sentences below and circle all the **subordinating conjunctions**.

Please read your books when you get in from break.

While you are at the shop, please get some bread and milk.

Keira was tired as she hadn't slept well last night because of the bright moon.







## G1.5: Pronouns

4. Tick the correct **relative pronoun** to complete the following sentence.

Your cousins, \_\_\_\_\_ you met last year, are coming to visit from France.

who .....

which .....

that .....

whom .....

5. Insert a **possessive pronoun** to show that the umbrella belongs to Susan.

Susan was not using \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella despite the heavy rain.

6. Choose the pronoun which fits best into each of these sentences. Use each pronoun **once**.

**she**      **her**      **their**

Greta completed a half marathon this morning; \_\_\_\_\_ will be tired later.

My friends always chat on \_\_\_\_\_ phones but I don't have one.

Poppy put \_\_\_\_\_ pen down and now can't find it.

7. Read the sentence below. Circle the **pronoun** the writer uses to refer back to the puppies.

After Frank spent the afternoon seeing his best friend's new puppies, he was hoping to convince his mum to have one of them.

